

# Missiskoui Standard.



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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## POETRY.

From the Olive Branch.

### HOW SWIFTLY PASS OUR YEARS.

How swiftly pass our years!  
How soon thy night comes on!  
A train of hopes and fears,—  
And human life is gone!  
See the fair summer now is past;  
The foliage late that clad the trees,  
Stript by the equinoctial blast,  
Falls like the dew-drops on the breeze.

Cold winter hastens on!  
Fair nature feels his grasp!  
Weeps o'er her beauties gone,  
And sighs thy glory past!  
So, life, thy summer soon will end,  
Thine autumn too will quick decay,  
And winter come when thou shalt bend  
Within the tomb to mould away!

But summer will return,  
In all her beauties dressed,  
Nature shall rejoice again  
And be by man caressed.  
But O, life's summer, passed away,  
Can never, never hope return;  
Cold winter comes with cheerless ray,  
To beam upon its dreary urn.

Then may I daily seek,  
A mansion in the skies,  
Where summers never cease,  
And glory never dies!  
There an eternal spring shall bloom  
With joys as vast as angels powers;  
And thrice ten thousand bays in tune  
Shall praise the love that made it ours.

## Provincial Parliament

### OF UPPER CANADA.

Thursday, Dec. 28, 1837.

This day at eleven o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in state, from the Government House to the Chamber of the Honorable the Legislative Council, where being arrived, and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from his Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance. The Members present being come up accordingly, his Excellency was pleased to address the two Houses with the following—

#### SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have deemed it necessary to convene the Legislature of Upper Canada a few days earlier than has been customary, for the purpose of communicating with you on the present state of the Province: but before I draw your attention to this important subject, I cannot refrain from condoling with you on the loss which, since our last meeting, we have sustained in the demise of His late Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, of blessed memory, whose parental attachment to the Canadas will, I feel confident, long be remembered by its inhabitants with filial gratitude and respect.

The Throne of the British Empire is now adorned by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, whose youth, education, virtues and sex, endearing her to her subjects, claim their loyalty, protection and support.

Notwithstanding the prosperity and happiness of this province, it is with pain I inform you, that I have suddenly been called upon to suppress a rebellion, which must have appeared to the province at large of so extraordinary a character, that it is proper I should advert to its origin and progress.

With every disinclination to revive political differences of opinion, which must exist in every free country, and which no liberal man would ever be desirous to suppress, I will merely remind you, that shortly after I arrived in the province with instructions from his late Majesty to correct whatever grievances might exist, it unavoidably became necessary that I should constitutionally appeal to the sense of the people. I did so, and they unequivocally supported me.

A few individuals disappointed at the result did not scruple to declare, that the people of Upper Canada had been mistaken in their verdict, which it was asserted had been obtained by improper means.

This second subject of discussion I deemed it advisable to bring plainly before the public, it was accordingly submitted to the

consideration of his late Majesty and the Imperial Government, the House of Commons, and the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and by all these tribunals the question was decided against those, who with groundless slander had assailed their government, and who being rapidly deserted by their original supporters, were now reduced to a very few individuals.

Finding that against cool argument they could advance nothing, they desperately determined to try an appeal to physical strength, the avowed object of which was to force her Majesty's subjects from their allegiance, and to subvert the British Constitution under the pretext of re-

al convention, and that he would wait till two o'clock for my answer.

Having now, to the best of my ability, performed the religious as well as the moral duty which I owed to the Province, I issued a proclamation calling upon those who had been seduced to join in the unnatural rebellion, to return to their duty, in which case I informed them that they would find the Government of their Queen as indulgent as it was just; and having given them this last opportunity to disperse, I allowed the brave Militia of Upper Canada to advance, and the result of this trial by battle was the public verdict which I had always anticipated.

The rebels dispersed in all directions, surrendered every where at discretion; those of their leaders who were not taken prisoners, absconded to the United States; and before sunset the whole conspiracy exploded.

In the London District, a similar proof of public opinion was practically evinced.

To the Militia nobly commanded by Col. McNab, Speaker of the House of Assembly, upwards of three hundred misguided men laid down their arms—craving pardon for their guilt—asking permission to assist the loyal Militia in capturing the fugitive leaders, who they declared had not only

deceived, but deserted them—and the affair being thus concluded, there remained not a rebel throughout the whole province in arms!—indeed so complete was their defeat, that general orders were immediately issued by me, announcing that there was no further occasion for the resort of Militia to Toronto—and that the Militia of the Bathurst, Johnstown, Ottawa and Eastern Districts, might march to Lower Canada in aid of the Queen's Forces.

Besides parting with the troops, I further resolved to place in the hands of the civil portion of the community all the muskets, (about 4000,) which the Government had in store, and I accordingly delivered them over to the custody of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Toronto.

Without either soldiers or weapons to enforce my cause, I allowed the leader of

the intended insurrection a full opportunity to make his intended experiment—I

freely allowed him to write what he chose

—say what he chose, and do what he chose

—I allowed him to assemble his deluded adherents for the purpose of drill—I even

allowed them unopposed to assemble with

loaded fire-arms, and in spite of the remon-

strances which, from almost every District

in the province, I received from the peace-

able portion of the community, I allowed

him to make deliberate preparations for a

revolt; for I freely confess that I did

under-rate the degree of audacity and cru-

elty which these armed insulters of the law

were prepared, as events have proved, to

exhibit. It did not seem to me credible,

that in the bosom of this peaceful country,

where every one was enjoying the protec-

tion of equal laws, and reaping the fruit of

his labours almost undiminished by taxes,

any number of persons could be found

willing to assail the lives, plunder the pro-

perty of their unoffending fellow subjects,

and to attempt the destruction of a Gov-

ernment from which they have received no-

thing but good.

The ultimate object of the conspiracy

was veiled under a mysterious secrecy which

I had no desire to penetrate; and relying

implicitly on the people, so little did I

inquire into it, or impede it, that I was ac-

tually in bed and asleep, when I was awa-

kened by a messenger who abruptly in-

formed me that a numerous body of armed

rebels had been congregated by their leader

—that the murder of a veteran officer of

distinction, a settler in the province, had

already been committed, and that the as-

sailants were within an hour's march of

Toronto.

The long looked for crisis had now evi-

ently arrived; and accordingly defenceless

and unarmed, I called upon the Militia of

Upper Canada to defend their Govern-

ment, and then confidently awaited the

result.

With an enthusiasm which it is impossi-

ble for me to describe, they instantly obeyed

the summons.

Upwards of ten thousand men immedi-

ately marched towards the Capital—and in

the depth of a Canadian Winter, with no

clothes but those they stood in—without

food, and generally speaking without arms

—Reformers as well as Constitutionalists—

nobly rushed forward to defend the revered

constitution of their ancestors, although

the rebel who had dared to attack it was

offering to his adherents 300 acres of our

land, and the plunder of our Banks!

As soon as the people had organized

themselves, I saw it would be necessary to

make an attack, however feeling the great-

est possible reluctance at the prospect of a

sanguinary conflict with the deluded sub-

jects of her Majesty who were opposed to

me, I despatched to them two of their own

party, to tell them that before any collision

should take place, I parentally called upon

them, as their Governor, to avoid the effu-

sion of human blood.

The answer I received from the rebel

leader was, that he would only consent that

his demands should be settled by a Nation-

al volunteer who shall personally assist in invading our freedom; and it is added, that ten millions of these lands, fair and fertile, will speedily be at their disposal, with other vast resources of a country more extensive and rich in natural treasures than the United Kingdom of old France.

I am informed that Americans from various quarters are hastening from the interior to join this standard of avowed plunders and revolt—that cannon and arms are publicly proceeding there, and under these circumstances, it becomes my painful duty to inform you, that without having offered to the United States the smallest provocation—without having entertained the slightest previous doubt of the sincerity of American alliance, the inhabitants of this Province may in a few days be called upon by me to defend their lives, their properties and their liberties, from an attack by American citizens, which, with no desire to offend, I must pronounce to be unparalleled in the history of the world.

Upon the courage and resolution of the Canadian people, I place the firmest reliance; and if this unwarrantable invasion should proceed, I know I shall not in vain require every British Subject coolly to perform that duty to his country which his own pride, spirit and feelings, will spontaneously suggest.

The interference of foreigners in the domestic policy of a free country, is an aggression which no Nation of character can ever submit to endure, (especially where a band of people, violating their own laws, our laws, as well as the sacred obligations of national amity, intrude themselves upon peaceful inhabitants, lawlessly to advocate by force of arms the practical blessings and advantages of Republican institutions, which, by their own shewing, have at last ended with them in anarchy and plunder) and as every country is a natural fortress to its inhabitants—as every village is a strong military position—and as every bridge and ravine can be advantageously defended—I must own that deeply as I should lament a conflict of this nature, I entertain no feelings of anxiety for the result. The peaceful inhabitants of Upper Canada will not be left to defend their country alone, for they belong to an Empire which does not suffer its subjects to be injured with impunity; and if a national war, which it rests with the American Government to avert, should be the unhappy consequence of an intolerant invasion of our freedom, the civilized world, while it sympathises with our just cause, will view with feelings of astonishment and abhorrence this attempt of a body of American citizens treacherously to attack and plunder, in a moment of profound peace, their oldest—their most intimate—and their most natural ally.

A few days will, I trust, demonstrate that the American government wants neither the will nor the power to control its people. If otherwise, the defensive course which the inhabitants of Upper Canada must be called upon to adopt, is plain and clear.

In the mean while, however, it is but justice to the American Nation to allow them, notwithstanding our territory has been invaded by their citizens, the opportunity of nobly vindicating, as I firmly believe they will, the integrity of their Government and institutions; and I have to inform you that with this peaceful object in view, I have communicated with the Governor of the State of New York, with whom I have hitherto been on the most friendly terms, as also her Majesty's Minister at Washington; and awaiting their replies, I have reinforced the gallant Militia of the frontier, by a strong corps of Observation, and have made arrangements for a general call upon the Militia, in case their services should unfortunately be required.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I shall direct the public accounts, and the estimate for the ensuing year, to be laid before you.

The ordinary supplies necessary for the public service will, I have no doubt, be granted; and it cannot but be expected that the late rash attempt to produce confusion in this province, will give rise to an increase in the public expenditure, and create some new claims upon the justice and bounty of the Legislature.

You will, I doubt not, consider the property of indemnifying any of the inhabitants of this province who have sustained serious losses from the outrageous acts of the insurgents, and of providing pensions for the very few Subjects of her Majesty, who have been disabled by wounds received in the defence of their laws.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

If you were assembled under ordinary circumstances, there would be several mat-

ters of importance which I should desire to submit to your consideration; but you will probably agree with me in thinking that it may be prudent to admit of your speedy return to your several districts, by forbearing as much as possible to enter at this time upon the discussion of business which can be properly postponed.

Nothing perhaps presses so earnestly for immediate consideration as the adoption of such measures as may most effectually secure the inhabitants of this Province against the recurrence of the danger to which they have lately been exposed.

Every one must feel that the people who at this inclement season forsook their families, and rushed in thousands to the defence of their independence and their laws, deserve that every exertion should be made by their Legislature for their future protection; and having seen the misery which the late violent insurrection against the laws has inflicted upon many hundreds of people & their families, we must feel that humanity requires every reasonable precaution to be taken, for enabling the Government in future to suppress such guilty proceedings in their earliest stages.

You are intimately acquainted with the character, the wishes and the interests of your fellow-subjects, for whom it is your privilege to legislate; you are well able to judge of the causes of those evils which we deplore, and I can leave it with confidence to your discretion to devise whatever measures may appear best suited for maintaining public tranquillity, and for protecting the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects.

You will not fail also to devote your

most serious consideration to the means of preventing or repelling such hostile aggressions upon our territory, by the people of a friendly power, as our frontier at this moment exhibits; for we owe it to our honour, and to the British name, to be vigilant and firm at such a crisis.

#### HORRIBLE DISCLOSURE.

in the cellar, and also the sum of \$13,000 was found, supposed to be the property of the victim.

'Mr. Roebuck is gone to Canada, with what view is not stated.' So say the papers of last week. It will be recollect that we published this piece of intelligence some weeks since. Mr. Robuck has gone to Canada, because Mr. Roebuck could not 'go to Bath.' We made our remarks at the time upon the mission of the said Roebuck. We said that, disappointed at Bath, this worthy was determined to do his little utmost out at Canada; and we recommended Lord Gosford to look after the small mother of sedition and rebellion. We trust that his Lordship will take our advice into consideration, and elevate the worthy as soon as he and his deeds render the act necessary. We are sorry for Roebuck, because we unfeignedly had wished to see him in a higher station some fine morning at home. The melancholy chime at St. Sepulchre's, and his struggles for liberty adjacent, would move our soul to pity, if we could by any absurd possibility exhibit the possession of such a feeling for such a man. If, however, we are disappointed, we trust that the loyalists of Quebec will not be so unpleasantly situated.

About the time that our paper will reach the Canadas, kicking snowballs will, of course, be a fashionable sport. We make no doubt that our friends across the Atlantic will understand us, when we say, that a slight snow balling of the Radical snob would excite very pleasurable sensations over here. One thing we beg to assure the Canadians, that a more impotent, despised, and contemptible politician, than the said Roebuck, has never existed in England; and secondly, that they would be wise were it be *too late*, to take our advice, namely, 'fool him to the top of his bent.' We hope that they will boldly declare their intention of throwing off the baneful domination of the Mother Country; and that Roebuck will, like a man, head the Colonial rebels.

If he does not, into the St. Lawrence with him!

We hope he will organize a movement which must strike terror into the Cabinet, and awaken the paralysed and dormant energies of my Lord Glenelg.

If he does not, into the St. Lawrence with him, again we say!

Canadians! be not deceived. Listen to Roebuck, and turn rebels! But, recollect, that there is such a place as Great Britain, and that there are a few inhabitants who know the use of a *bayonet*. If you trust to 'Robuck and Rebellion,' you will be wofully deceived as to your chance of success; but the sooner, if you are sincere, that you try the question, the better.'

The above is from the *Age* of the 29th October, and it is not a little singular that the last paragraph in it should have been so completely verified previous to its arrival in Canada & even sooner than the intelligence of the commencement of the rebellion could be known in London. We have not yet heard of Roebuck's arrival on this continent, but it is not unlikely that he reached New York in time to prevent his advancing on Montreal and taking any part in the insurrection. The only chance of his appearing here would be to act as mediator between Papineau and the Government or to sound its intentions, but even that, after all is slight, as he may justly be afraid that he would also be arrested for High Treason. His rejection at Bath may prove his salvation from the gallows, for if the Government here has transmitted to the Colonial office any proofs of his guilt, he would have been arrested, instead of sailing on the Atlantic to the land of liberty and slavery. By the bye, it is not a little extraordinary that Givaudan of St. Benoit, for whose apprehension a reward of five hundred pounds was offered, should have surrendered himself into the hands of Roebuck's brother at Coteau du Lac, and been by him escorted to the gaol in this city.—*Mont. Herald.*

From the *Sharbrooke Gazette*.

During our recent visit to Montreal, we had an opportunity of marking the great change which has taken place in the country during the course of the last few months.

Although our route did not lead us thro' the villages of St. Denis or St. Charles, yet we had the satisfaction of crossing the formidable entrenchments raised near St. Cesarie, to prevent the Township Militia advancing upon the Seigniories, and saw the spot near Pointe Oliviere where Wetherall and his Royals repulsed the rebels after the engagement at St. Charles. Throughout the French country, loyalty is now over abundant; there is no longer any of that hatred to Britons or their institutions which hitherto was so often and so openly expressed; they all have a high respect for the old country people, will yield the road most freely and do any thing that is required; the errors of the rebels they deplore and condemn—Papineau is a wretch; his assistants all rogues...in short, her Majesty has not now a more loyal and devoted people than her Canadian subjects. Lord Gosford will believe all this, and Lord Glenelg no doubt will act accordingly.

On arriving at Montreal, one would fancy himself within a besieged garrison. Every man appeared under arms, and as if hastening to some point of attack. Lawyers were converted into Riflemen; Doctors into slashing Dragoons; pantaloons were decked with red, green, black or tartan stripes, nearly every head sported a military

covering; one friend would offer his hand in the gauntlet of an Artillery-man; another would greet you as an humble Militia Volunteer; swords and sashes were unusually abundant. Then the military bands; the artillery drivers exercising here and there, the large guards of the troops stationed in different positions, the gates erected at various points, all tended to render Montreal quite a new place an old resident.

The general feeling prevalent in the city is that of perfect security from any insurrectionary movement for this winter at least. With the principal leaders in the prisons or in flight—and after the severe lessons received at St. Charles and St. Eustache, the Canadians will not readily venture upon another outbreak, particularly as the military force has been so materially increased, and the British population now so well provided, so animated and so determined. The hopes of a diversion in their favor in Upper Canada, have been completely crushed by the loyalty and devotion of the Upper Canadians, and the energy of Sir Francis Head. Any help from the United States will be trifling, and limited by the ultimate return to reason and justice of our Southern brethren, and the strong arm of the law exercised by their Executive authorities.

The greatest fear entertained in Montreal is for Lord Gosford. From his weak and undecided character, as displayed in numerous acts of his administration, it is supposed he will eventually liberate and pardon most of the leading rebels. While he alone is unoccupied, indulging in the luxuries and the ease of the Chateau, every other man in the province is under arms, thousands have been performing heavy and painful duty, business has been paralysed, the country's prosperity retarded for several years; while every one but himself has suffered, Lord Gosford seriously contemplates liberating those who have murdered British subjects, who have led their countrymen into rebellion, who have caused the razing of many a dwelling, who have turned out to the inclemency of a rigorous climate hundreds of helpless families, who have fled, ill-treated, and driven away British loyalists from their homes to seek shelter among their countrymen, who have converted the province from a state of peace to that of war—who have insulted the Majesty of Britain, and hoisted the standard of independence, and who have sought to spill each drop of British blood within the land. If Lord Gosford can be guilty of such foul partisanship towards the enemies of his own countrymen, no term of reproach can be too severe, no mark of scorn too disgraceful to apply to the author of such a scheme.

From the *Morning Courier*.

It is pleasant to see the respectable class of the citizens of the neighbouring Republic, taking active measures to undeceive their countrymen, as to the true character and probable results of that interference in Canadian politics, into which the refugees from Canada have such cogent private reasons for doing all they can to tempt them. If their fellow-citizens will but listen to them, they will save their country from a war which, otherwise, will be inevitable, and the effect of which upon themselves must be disastrous in the last degree. ... We extract the following from the *New York Gazette*, to show to our own fellow countrymen, with what spirit and independence the truth is urged in the United States, by that class of individuals to whom we have referred. It is still within the power of the people of the States, to strengthen the bonds that have so long united together the two great branches of the British race, the greatest, freest, and most enterprising in the world. Will they prefer to break them, to their own certain ruin? Of one thing they may rest assured. The inhabitants of the Canadas, 'will not (to quote from Sir F. B. Head's last speech to the Parliament of Upper Canada)—will not be left to defend their country alone, for they belong to an Empire which does not suffer its subjects to be injured with impunity'... May the first clause of the subjoined prophecy be falsified by the event. It is the only chance there is, of the non-fulfilment of the others.

The following came to us on Wednesday evening, in a handbill, and in the course of the day yesterday, we received it again with a letter from a gentleman of this city. It speaks plain truths and such ones as our citizens would do well to ponder on, before any more expeditions are organised for the invasion of Canada.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF CANADA!—The essence of liberty consists in the freedom of discussion.

'Those who in quarrels interpose, Must often wipe a bloody nose.'

A few facts from modern history for thinking and calculating Americans. The King of France interfered in the American revolution, not from his love of liberty, but his hatred to England. Result...He revolutionized his own dominions and lost his crown and head. Austria and Prussia interfered in the French Revolution.—Result.—Vienna and Berlin, their capitals, were entered by victorious French armies. Napoleon interfered with Russia, and marched a victorious army of half a million of men to Moscow. Result...Paris captured twice by invading armies. Napoleon bent all his powers and all his energies to the subjugation of England.—Result.—He died a prisoner to England on the rock of Saint Helena. So much for the past.

Prophecy!—Americans will interfere in the revolt in Canada....Results....A declaration of war against America by England

An alliance offensive and defensive between England and Mexico....The ocean swarms with British and Mexican privateers—British steam frigates and privateers on all the great lakes, where they have little to lose and much to gain—The ports of Mexico defended by British fleets and garrisons—An Anglo Mexican fleet and army hovering on the South—An expedition fitted out in the West Indies with an army of free blacks, to sympathize and take part with two millions of slaves in the Southern States, and co-operate with the abolitionists of the North....The Indians in the West, removed from their native soil by force, raising the tomahawk and scalping knife, and carrying fire and slaughter into the Western States on a frontier of a thousand miles—and finally a dissolution of the Union.

So much for interference in the quarrels of others, even if on understanding the question thoroughly, you take the right side. If you set your neighbor's house on fire, a change of wind may bring the flames you have kindled to your own dwellings. England, at peace with all the world, cannot, and will not, be treated in Canada, as Mexico was in Texas. A treaty between Nations is virtually a contract between all the individuals of each nation. Americans be honest, and fulfil your contracts in the face of the whole world! You cannot honestly assist the enemies of England, even by words.

A FRIEND OF PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

From the United States we have received no papers since our last, from beyond Albany. From the Albany papers of Thursday evening we learn that a meeting was held that afternoon, to 'sympathize' with all that is unworthy of sympathy, in the Navy Island cause generally, and the destruction of the Caroline in particular. It is stated to have been a very large meeting. We have not seen any report of the resolutions.

Among those who joined in calling this meeting we see several names that are otherwise too respectable to have been expected in such a connexion. The Mayor of the city presided. We wait to see how far the knowledge of the truth and the whole truth' about the Caroline, may modify the apparent war-mania of those of the Alabamians who are not inaccessible to reason.

The following letters are taken from the same papers. It is not a little singular, that Mr. Acting District Attorney Rogers should have addressed an *American criminal*, for such and no more is Van Rensselaer, 'Gen'l,' and Com'g at Navy Island? By whom made General,...and for what power commanding, on British territory?

Is this American neutrality, that a subordinate Officer of the United States is to recognize a rebel on a 312 acre lot of British land, as the head of a revolutionary government, and an American, a criminal by their own laws and punishable with death by ours, as a Commanding Officer holding his commission? Ignorance may excuse much, but must not be allowed to cover everything.

Buffalo, 29th Dec. 1837.

Sir,—This morning our city was thrown into violent commotion, in consequence of a report from the seat of war that an armed force from Canada had then recently landed upon Grand Island within the territory of the United States. Measures were immediately instituted to ascertain the truth of the report. It turns out to be without foundation. A messenger has been despatched to Col. M'Nab, with instructions to remonstrate with him against such a proceeding, and the bearer, Mr. Stephen C. Clark, will call upon you clothed with similar instructions. The public authorities of this frontier, cannot and will not remain inactive in case our soil is made the theatre of operations for belligerent armies.—It is the duty as well as the policy of this Government to maintain a strict neutrality with Great Britain, and no means will be spared on the part of the public authorities to sustain and enforce the laws enacted for that object. If therefore you have at any time had it in contemplation to land the forces or any part of them under your command upon Grand Island, it is to be hoped that project will be at once abandoned, as the power of the country will be called out to repel such an invasion of the American soil.

I am, Sir, your ob't serv't,  
H. W. ROGERS.  
Dis. Atty. for Erie co. Acting for the U. S.  
To Gen. R. Van Rensselaer,  
Com'g at Navy Island.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Navy Island, Dec. 30, 1837.

H W Rogers, Esq District Attorney and Acting Attorney for the U. S.

Sir,—Your favour of this day's date, was this moment received. In answer I have to say it never was my intention to send any armed force to Grand Island, or any other part of the United States. On the contrary, I have been so fully satisfied that soil would be held sacred by both belligerent parties, that I had not even made any preparations for defence against that quarter until yesterday morning, when it was reported to me that an armed force of the enemy supposed to be about 100 strong was seen there about daylight. How much I have been deceived as to the judgment I had formed of the good faith of the enemy, you yourself, sir, may judge, when you shall have heard of the bloody tragedy, on board of the U S Steamer, Caroline.

RENS. VAN RENSALAE, &c. &c.  
Commanding, &c. &c.

Durfee, who was found killed at Schlosser, after the capture of the Caroline, was buried at Buffalo, with great demonstrations of mobocratic excitement....Great numbers of Militia are said to be crowding to Buffalo, and great excitement to exist among them. There have been plenty of threats and counter threats from both sides of the Niagara.

#### UPPER CANADA.

The following is the Address of the House of Assembly, in reply to his Excellency's speech:—

To His Excellency Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, Bart. K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled do most humbly thank your Excellency for your Gracious Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session; and we most sincerely accord with Your Excellency in your expression of condolence on the loss which has been sustained in the demise of His late Gracious Majesty William the Fourth, whose memory will long be held in filial gratitude and respect by the inhabitants of this Province.

And we also avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our heartfelt pleasure in the accession of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the Throne of her Ancestors, to whom we cheerfully offer the pledge of our enduring loyalty and unshaking support.

We feel it unnecessary to say that we participate with your Excellency in the pain experienced by your Excellency, at the altogether unexpected and unnatural rebellion that has recently appeared in this and one other District of the Province.

Your Excellency has truly declared, that, looking to the enviable state of happiness and prosperity of the country, this attempt on the part of a few wicked and misguided men is too remarkable not to demand serious notice and consideration; and we assure your Excellency, its origin and progress now well known and understood, will receive from us the most grave and serious attention. In the meantime we feel proud in the new and convincing proof the brave and loyal Militia of this Province have given of the truth of the assurance that has been many times and confidently transmitted to the Sovereign by their Representatives in Provincial Parliament, that the British Crown cannot boast of more faithfully devoted subjects than the inhabitants of Upper Canada.

It is not a matter of surprise to us, that although all the disaffected of this Province (however encouraged, or by whatever hopes led on) having combined to overthrow our Institutions, and to sever the union from the Parent State, which has been denounced as a 'baneful domination,' suddenly appeared in arms to effect their purpose.... The Loyal Subjects of our Queen, at a moment when they believed themselves in perfect security from so foul and unnatural a treason, & were therefore wholly unprepared to defend themselves from the unexpected assault, should have risen in indignant power, & overpowered the unprincipled efforts of their assailants. To the calls of honor...of duty—of patriotism—the great body of the people of U. Canada have ever shown themselves alive—and by these principles and these only have they been actuated in the recent contest—and by them will they be governed in all times to come.

Neither can we forbear to notice and to acknowledge with heartfelt satisfaction and delight, that which justice and truth demand at our hands—that among those who flew to arms in defence of our Constitution and our Laws, men of all creeds and parties, forgetting local differences and distinctions of politics were to be found. And we can only hope that these indisputable facts will be remembered by the British Nation when the enemies of our peace our honour shall raise their voices against us in the British Senate or elsewhere.

We think it unnecessary at this moment to remark more at large on the origin and progress of the calamity we have been called on to deplore—as a more fit opportunity will probably present itself before the close of the present session. It may however, be consistent with candour and the dictates of a solemn duty, that this House should intimate now and upon all occasions, that the root of the evil is not to be found in this province—but in the unwise and mistaken policy, which has for years past been pursued by those who are bound to consider in what way protection could be best given to the loyal, rather than encouragement to the disaffected, and to have acted accordingly.

The contrition evinced by hundreds of deluded and misguided men, who declare themselves to have been deceived into the commission of the crimes of which they now stand charged, is gratifying to the feelings of every humane and benevolent mind, and we are grateful to Divine Providence, that the effusion of human blood in this unnatural contest has been so slight. Neither can we pass over without distinct notice and approbation the able manner in which the service committed by your Excellency to Colonel M'Nab, Speaker of this House, was performed by that officer in the London District.

We assure your Excellency that it is with surprise and regret we learn, that after peace and tranquillity had been restored in the province, by the defeat and dispersion

of all those who had taken up arms in rebellion, we should be threatened with a hostile invasion by the citizens of a foreign country with whom the Government is at peace. The pretext for aiding the cause and enlisting in the service of the few fugitives, who,—shunning the avenging arm of offended justice, which was raised to punish them for murder, arson, and robbery,—sought to cloak their real character under the sacred names of patriotism and liberty, is too flimsy to impose on any one, or to place their conduct in any other light, than that of an atrocious aggression of the laws, liberty and property of the people of Upper Canada.

But we feel it just to express our conviction, that the American people, with a due regard to their national honor, will promptly disown these unallowable proceedings, which, we believe, will turn out to be those of a few unprincipled adventurers, and we look confidentially to the Government of the United States for that line of conduct which is consistent with the good faith and the solemn obligations of existing treaties with the British nation. Should we unfortunately be deceived in these just and reasonable anticipations, and should this unwarrantable invasion proceed...we beg to assure your Excellency that the people of this province will faithfully perform their duty, and we doubt not, that in defending their domestic hearths, their wives & families from hostility and destruction, they will fight under the protection of the God of Battles who will give Victory to their arms...nor do we fear but that the protection of the mighty Empire, of which we form a portion, will be extended to our aid, and that her warriors will rush to assist us in this struggle for all that is dear to us as men and as Britons as well as to vindicate the national honor and to chastise the unprovoked invaders of the soil.

We await, however, the replies to the communications addressed to the Governor of the State of New York, and to her Majesty's Minister at Washington, by your Excellency, in full confidence that they will contain an explicit assurance that we need not apprehend any further aggression on the part of the citizens of the United States, or from any portion of their territory upon the province of Upper Canada.... and we rejoice to hear, that in the mean time the defence of the frontier is entrusted to the gallant Militia, and that your Excellency has made arrangements for calling forth the whole strength of the country, should circumstances render such a course necessary. The complete success that has attended the operations ably planned and gallantly executed by that distinguished commander, Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, in Lower Canada, and the brave officers and men, militia and troops of the line, under his command, claims our warmest admiration and thanks. We, however, are deeply sensible that to an overruling providence we are indebted for the preservation and protection with which we have so signalized been blessed. And we humbly trust to that divine and merciful power to put a speedy termination to the discussions that have so deeply affected the peace of these provinces.

We shall direct our attention to the public accounts and to a consideration of the estimates for the ensuing year, as soon as they shall be laid before us.

We will not fail to provide for the proper support of the civil Government, and should an expenditure of more than an ordinary character be requisite for the safety of the province, we shall not hesitate in making such provision as the exigency of the case may require.

The propriety of indemnifying any of the inhabitants of the province, who have sustained serious losses from the outrageous acts of the insurgents, and of providing pensions for the very few subjects of her Majesty who may have been disabled by wounds received in defence of their laws, will engage our serious consideration. We shall not fail to devote our earliest consideration to such measures as are called for by the present state of affairs, and as will tend to secure the safety of the province, and in favour of these important objects we shall postpone the consideration of such matters as the interests of the country do not require should be at once attended to.

We feel that the people who at this inclement season forsook their families and rushed in thousands to the defence of their independence and their laws, deserve that for every exertion should be made by us for their future protection, and we are sensible of the necessity that exists of providing for the suppression of such guilty proceedings as were displayed in the recent insurrection in their earliest stages.

We trust that in the exercise of a sound discretion we shall be able to devise such measures as may be best suited for maintaining the public tranquillity and for protecting the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects.

Our most serious consideration shall also be directed to the means of preventing or repelling such hostile aggressions by the people of a friendly power as the frontier at present exhibits, and we confidently believe that we shall be able to maintain the safety and honor of the province as an integral portion of the British Empire—that watchful over the designs of our enemies, and prompt in firmly resisting their attacks, the people will endeavor to sustain their character as a British Province, and to shew themselves worthy of the land from which they and their forefathers have sprung.

H. RUTTAN, Speaker.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE—No. 57.

We lately had, in this place, at the recommendation of our pious Bishop, a day of solemn fasting, and prayer to Almighty God, that it might please him, 'whose power no creature is able to resist,' to avert from us the dreadful evils of an intestine civil war. It was a solemn pleasure, to see so many of our people approaching the house of God, on that occasion. The word of our God, in many places, invites us to call on the Lord in time of trouble, with the consoling assurance that he will hear and deliver us. I trust there are many in our threatened land that feel it as an inestimable privilege, to be reminded of the goodness and mercy of our God, as the hearer, and gracious answerer of prayer. In what has already passed in our land, God has kindly vouchsafed to us his protection. The rebellion was timeously arrested in its progress: but yet it may be, that the Governor of all the earth means to try us farther. There is some reason to fear, but not yet an absolute certainty, that war will come from a quarter from which it was not expected, even from abroad, our neighbors whom we have not injured, and with whom our country has not sought to have a quarrel. If talk means any thing, we have reason, if God should not see fit in mercy to prevent it, to expect a storm from abroad—the invasion of our firesides, of our country and our altars. The christian ought to see the hand of God in all dispensations, adverse as well as prosperous, mournful as well as joyous. After supplicating the throne of grace, that our Maker and Preserver may interpose between us and our enemies, and dispose those who delight in war and seek our hurt, to thoughts of peace; and should it not please him to grant our requests but permit his judgments to fall on the land for our sins, then we must still persevere in our supplications, and stand up, as it shall please him to enable us, in defence of all that we hold valuable on earth. He may for our sins afflict us, but he will not give us over to our enemies. In such a defence as ours, Moses himself, were he alive, would hold up his aged hands on the mount in prayer—the venerable Samuel would offer sacrifice in our behalf—the amiable Esther would throw herself in the breach to avert the blow. It is a defence in which every holy feeling and every honourable principle and every devout aspiration of a christian, must be engaged. That I may contribute my humble mite to the promoting of good and pious feeling among my fellow christians, I will lay before them another prayer,...which contains, both suitable thoughts, and suitable petitions, for the time.

Almighty Lord, the righteous God! thy judgments are in all the earth; and it is no wonder if this wicked world should be a troublesome world, where wars and rumours of wars are so easily set in motion, and the sword, by the evil passions of men, so easily drawn from the scabbard; and though we have hitherto been kept from such wasting calamities as have, at various times, swept away multitudes of our brethren, yet thou for our sins, hast now permitted tokens to arise which seem to shake the land and cause it to tremble. O God of mercy, have compassion on this land, and on the children of our people, where, we trust, thou hast a branch of thy vineyard, and turn from us all those evils which we justly fear or deserve. We have no sanctuary to fly to for refuge, but that mercy of thine, O good God, which we have so often abused and neglected, nor any help from trouble, but what we seek at thy hands, who, for our sins, art justly displeased. O thou that waitest to be gracious, and whose mercy endureth forever, have compassion on us, a threatened people, and spare us, Good Lord; spare thy people whom thy beloved son, Jesus Christ hath redeemed with his precious blood; and whom thou hast hitherto signally preserved in a wonderful manner;—and turn us again, O Lord God of Hosts; cause thy face to shine, and we shall be saved. O make us a way to escape out of those fears and dangers whereon our sins have involved us, that peace may be restored—that the evil passions and hard speeches of war-loving men may be subdued, and the Gospel of peace, in much mercy, continued to us, and our posterity as long as the world endures. O that we may learn righteousness by thy judgments, and not go on in our trespasses and transgressions against thee when thou hast a controversy with us, and art making inquisition for blood; but let us so turn to thee in the way of our duty, that thou mayest turn to us in a way of

saving mercy...and seeing this is not our rest, and little but alarms and commotions are to be expected in this uncertain, troublous world, O that we may lift up our eyes unto the Lord, from whom cometh our help, and seek the continuing city to come, and lay up our treasure in that Kingdom which cannot be moved; that we may choose the good part which cannot be taken from us, and flee from the wrath to come, and have peace in our Lord, and hope in our death, even the hope of that eternal life, which is in thy promise O blessed God, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen. J. R.

See Stewart's Selection, &c. p. 304.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FREIGHTSBURG, JAN. 9, 1838.

It is impossible for us to present to our readers any thing like a sketch of the excitement that prevails amongst our neighbours, the Americans, on the borders to the farthest extremity of the frontiers. If the papers, and meetings which advocate rebellion and invasion against the lawful authorities and people of Upper and Lower Canada, represent the feelings of the Americans generally, the Americans are, undoubtedly, in a state of insanity. In almost all that we see written, especially in the papers between this and Burlington, Vt, relative to the affairs of both the Canadas, with which they have nothing to do, there is hardly a word to be met with, but gross misrepresentation, not ignorantly, we cannot suppose, but wilfully and perversely, made. In the border papers, close at hand, where some glimmering of truth might be supposed to find occasional entrance, there is nothing but violence and falsehood. It is of no use to make the least attempt to set them right. There is a proud, haughty, lying, bloody spirit at work, deluding the people, and instigating them to fury and madness. It will not be at all surprising, if, in a short time, they will say of the Loyalists, and the British Troops in Canada, that they are not only murderers, but cannibals, and do actually eat the flesh and drink the blood of their enemies. It will be of no use to contradict them.

The scenes on the Niagara River are perfectly unique in the history of all nations. Navy Island, a part of Upper Canada, is invaded, and taken possession of by the citizens of the State of New York. In defiance, or in mockery of their own laws, and constituted authorities, the citizens of that State are making hostile preparations against us,...are pouring in troops, arms, ammunition and provisions into the Island, and promising every man that enlists 300 acres of our land, and \$100 of our money. A piratical steam boat in the service of the bandits is captured and destroyed by our people. This is called an invasion of their soil. Collecting an army of professed plunderers, and taking possession of our soil, is not an invasion! A boat plying between their main shore, and our territory, carrying men, arms, ammunition and provisions, is not an invasion!! By affidavits of the most unquestionable character, the steam boat, Caroline was, bona fide, in the service of the American invaders of Upper Canada, on Navy Island. She bore the British and tri-color flags, and had no American flag on board, that in certain cases she might be disowned, but being taken on the American side, they have acknowledged her; in order to make out a case of invasion. The men on board were all armed, and commenced the first firing. A party of men were firing rifles from the shore, when the boat was boarded, as if regardless of friend or foe;—the party on Grand Island, hard by, which threw the Buffalonians in such combustible excitement were really Americans, constructing a bridge, and erecting other warlike works, in connexion with the proceedings on Navy Island;—muskets and cannon were daily fired across the river from the main land, on our people at Chippewa;...the boat, by their own shewing, was plying between their shore and Navy Island, with warlike preparations, and yet these people, lost to all sense of shame, honour and justice, talk about neutrality!! From all we can see, the Americans are determined upon war, and that too, under the proclamation of a miscreant who promises to his followers the plundering of our country. War is not of our seeking. No man, in either of the provinces, ever wished or expected it from our neighbours;—nay, every man in both provinces would do anything, not dishonourable, to avoid it. But our pragmatical neighbours are meddling in affairs which do not concern them, in order to extend their republican institutions.

one. A storm in a Tea-pot.

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The British Parliament met in the latter part of November....The Queen delivered her speech in person. Lord J. Russell said

her Majesty's Government felt deeply persuaded that it was their duty to support in Canada the cause of those who were well affected to the Crown of this country.' This was cheered. Lord John remember always what you have here said.

News of a character highly important to the British government has just reached us. They are to be found in a series of resolutions passed at Swanton Vt. which inform us that the village of Swanton has declared war against the British Empire.

This news will cause some activity at

the naval depots in England when it crosses the Atlantic. The war will be a bloody

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Should they succeed, let us for a moment suppose, they cannot recommend their own Government; for they are setting that at defiance. They are just making a bold experiment, which will soon determine the stability of their boasted institutions, and durability of their Union. Great Britain is at present at peace with all nations. The whole Anglo-Saxon race in all the British provinces are in excellent spirits. The New York Gazette has set forth the notorious facts of history, and uttered prophecies which must, in case of war, be fulfilled.

The short document is worth gold, and could not fail, if room was left for reflection, to do good. But, unfortunately, calm reflection, and serious consideration, have left the abodes of our erring brethren. The voice of the wise among them is drowned amid the noise of insanity. We have no doubt, however, of the fact, that there are amongst them, men who will yet make themselves heard in the cause of truth and justice.

We perceive that 'at a meeting of the General committee of the Constitutional Association held at Orr's Hotel Addresses to the Queen and the Imperial Parliament were read and received the sanction of the committee.' We hope, indeed, we have no doubt, that the addresses are of a proper character, and that they will be well sustained by abundance of signatures. It gives us satisfaction to learn that an agent or agents will proceed forthwith to England, to support the addresses when presented. The agents should be men of character, talents, honest principles and perseverance. Our political house is in a manner, to say the least of it, shattered, and requires to be rebuilt. At this juncture, then, wise and able agents were never more necessary. Our future happiness and security, as British subjects, who wish to preserve our allegiance to the British Crown, and the integrity of the Empire, depends on the manner in which the affairs of the Province shall be re-constructed. The duty of the delegation is therefore all-important...for unless this province, as it ought ever to have been, is made a British colony in earnest, in fact, as well as in name, our security is no better than it was. We do hope that this will be done—that after such an extensive rebellion, either in act or desire, has already taken place, and has already kindled such a spirit against us in a neighboring country the British Government will have wisdom to apprehend what is justice towards us, and firmness to do what honour, and justice, and right, loudly demand.

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the Atlantic. The war will be a bloody

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It is reported that Lord Gosford is to be recalled, and Sir John Colborne is to succeed him. Good.

A supplement to the Montreal Herald adds, 'If so, we must have an illumination. We hope the noble Lord will pass through Montreal on his way home, that he may have an opportunity of knowing personally how much his policy pleases the small body of the people.'

Fire.—We regret to learn that the Tannery belonging to Mr N S Brown, of Bedford, was consumed by fire on the evening of the 13th inst. The loss is estimated at five or six hundred pounds above the insurance. Mr Horace Wheeler of St Johns is said to have had a quantity of leather consumed, to the value of eight or nine hundred pounds.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why are four Galls in Swan Town like affrighted Fawns?—Do you give it up?

Because they hoist their flags and show their colours.

Why are four gallants in Swan Town like so many Cameleons?—Do you give it up?

Because they change their colors.

Why were the dear gallants so pale on parting with Pat and Bell?—Do you give it up?

Because they lost their colors.

And finally, why do the Patriots south of 45 choose DARKNESS rather than light?—Do you give it up?

Because their DEEDS were evil.

M. H. P.

A Good Thought.—We take the following from the *Detroit Post*, as quoted in the *New York Gazette* of Saturday. 'Tit for tat is a very good word,' as the little hymn says.

The Canadian Meeting....The meeting on Tuesday evening at the City Hall....the proceedings of which we published yesterday....was one of the largest convened in the city of Detroit. Throughout this large body there was one feeling manifest—deep and gushing sympathy for the oppressed people of Canada.

Immediately after the meeting, the following placard was put into our hands.

Notice is hereby given, that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Windsor, U. C. will be held at the 'Mansion House' Tavern, on Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M. to sympathise with the citizens of Detroit, and to take into consideration the lamentable state of their affairs—to devise means for the repair of their dilapidated *skin plasters*—the state of their depreciated currency—and things in general.'

Windsor, 12th December, 1837.

Whole Town Destroyed.—The accounts confirm the statement (previously received) that on the 25th ultimo, a most tremendous hurricane destroyed the town of Casilda (harbour of Trinidad) except two buildings.

Every vessel in port was lost, and the water gushed from the mountains in torrents, sweeping thousands of cattle and all the buildings in its course. Twenty or thirty lives were lost and many have since died of their wounds. The coast for four or five miles, is strewed with wrecks.

There is also a report that the big Po. was capsized and sunk. The mate and two men lost. The Brig Union, of Portland loaded and ready for sea was entirely lost.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at East Farnham, 9th January, 1838.

Farnham,

Peter Sax, 2 Simon Sax, 2

Richard Scott, 2 Archelaus Welsh, 2

George Sax, Stephens Brown,

Samuel Short, Whipple Cook,

Jonathan Herrick, Arnold Briston,

Eunice Wood, Samuel Wood, M. P. P.

Enoch French, Brome,

W. WELLS, P. M.

Births,

At Missiskoui Bay, St. Armand West on

Christmas day the Rev. Mrs. Richard Whitwell of a Daughter.

At St. Armand West, same day Mrs. Oren Munson of a Son.

At the same place on the 13th Inst. Mrs. W. W. Smith of a son.

### TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

### STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely  
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,  
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,  
Elijah Rosset, St. Armand.

Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg,  
Galloway Erefield, Bedford.

Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham

Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.

Abner Potter, Brome,

P. H. Knowlton, Brome.

Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.

Whipple Wells, Farnham.

Henry Brought, Sutton.

Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.

Henry Wilson, Lacole.

Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.

Nathan Hale, Troy.

Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.

Horace Wells, Henryville.

Allen Wheeler, Noyan.

Daniel D. Salls, Esq., parish of St. Thomas

E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.

Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the

Mississquoi Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Freighsburg, all payments must be made.

### Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late

A. V. V. Hogle,

of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay: and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

W. F. HOGLE, Executor.

St. Armand West,

July 21st, 1837. V3 17-3m.

**New Firm  
&  
New Goods.**

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgements to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Freighsburg, from this date, under the firm of OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP.

Freighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

**St. Johns & Troy**



### STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced run-  
ning from St. Johns, L. C. to Troy Vt.,  
along the valleys of the Pike and Mississoui Rivers.  
At Troy it joins the Boston Line which  
passes through Barton, Haverhill, Concord, and  
Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier,  
Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former pass-  
ing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Sunday,  
Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast,  
passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge,  
Freighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Potton, and  
arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave  
Troy Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings  
at 4 o'clock & arrive at St. Johns, in summer,  
in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to  
Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the  
St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, &  
careful drivers, recommend this route to the public,  
as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most  
expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal pass-  
ing thro' that section of country, which will be  
taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to con-  
nect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.

J. CLARK, J. BALCH,  
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS, Pro-  
prietors.

H. BORIGHT, H. M. CHANDLER, Tors.

February, 1837.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and  
place in UPPER CANADA where SAMUEL  
SMITH did some time last summer, and of the  
persons holding possession of his property, who  
are hereby requested to communicate with the  
undersigned, the duly authorized Attorney of the  
lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the  
above in their columns.

M. MORISON.

### For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an ex-  
cellent Two Story

### House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining,  
all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient  
Pasturage for two Cows. There is also a Pear  
Ashery attached, with a constant supply of wa-  
ter from a never failing brook passing through  
the grounds. The premises are known as for-  
merly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and  
are well worthy the attention of any person des-  
irous of entering into business, or a country resi-  
dence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of  
payment easy. Apply to

F. C. GILMOUR & CO.

Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 1t.

### RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



### Mail Stages

FROM

### STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

### ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1/2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

EAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday  
day mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain  
in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday  
mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.  
Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please  
breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus  
he advantages of this new line are obvious.

### Notice.

THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tav-  
ern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession  
of the late John Church, Jr. and consort, situate  
at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham,  
stands adjourned until further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, Executors

S. WOOD, & Tutors.

Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

N. B. WANTED, 2,000

GOOD Cedar Rails,

to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above  
premises.

J. C. V3-28t

### New Goods !!

JUST received, a general assortment of New  
and Fashionable

### GOODS

### &

### Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store  
in this section of the country. Persons wishing  
to purchase will please call and examine for them-  
selves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP.

July 18th, 1837. 3-14

### NEW STORE

AND

### New Firm !

THE subscribers have taken the store at  
Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied  
by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received  
a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

### Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery  
and Hardware,

Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country  
Store. The above goods will be sold at very rea-  
sonable prices. The Public are respectfully invited  
to call and examine for themselves.

ashes and most kinds of Produce received in  
exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

### Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the in-  
habitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity,  
that he still continues the

### Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand,  
Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the la-  
test Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and  
from the superior quality and low price of Cloths  
and first rate workmanship, the public will find  
at his stand inducements seldom to be met with;  
and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he  
hopes by unmerited attention, to secure a con-  
tinuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at  
the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash  
will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14  
years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good be-  
haviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.

Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11-1

### PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of  
Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for  
the four best ESSAYS that may be presented  
on any of the following subjects:

1. On the subsidiary sources of historical  
knowledge.

2. On the connection between local circum-  
stances and national character.

3. On the St. Francis or any other considera-  
ble river of the Eastern Townships, from source  
to mouth; its navigation, its water powers, &  
its Ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology &  
mineralogy of banks.

4. On the mines of Canada, with a description  
of those now worked, and their relative produc-  
tiveness.

5. On the Ichthyology of the Canadas.

6. On the medical statistics of the city of  
Montreal.

7. On the species of the genus Pinus, indigen-  
ous to the Caucaea, their habitats and habitudes,  
uses and mercantile value.

8. On the geology of any district of the Cana-  
das, from original observation.

The conditions are:

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before  
the 20th of February, 1838.

2d. The Essay may be in French or Eng-  
lish.

3d. The names and residence of the Authors  
must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay  
shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a  
sealed note superscribed with the same motto,  
and containing the name and residence of the  
author. This note shall only be opened in the  
case of the Essay being declared worthy of a  
Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essay shall remain the  
property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to  
withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays  
on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays to be addressed to J. S. MC'DOUGAL,  
Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze,

according as the Committee who shall be appoint-  
ed for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of  
the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D.  
Recording Secretary.

June 15, 1837.

### Canadian Christian Examiner & Presby- terian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

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